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Agrilus rhoos, a new species from Turkey
(Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Agrilus rhoos* n. sp. from Turkey, a member of *Agrilus roscidus* KIESENWETTER, 1857 species group, is described, illustrated and compared with *Agrilus roscidus*.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, *Agrilus rhoos* sp. n., Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Turkey.

During research on various species of *Agrilus* of the *Agrilus roscidus* species group, further monophagous and oligophagous species are being described. These known so far can be grouped as follows:

- species living on fruit trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants of the family Rosaceae (*Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Crataegus*, *Rubus*, *Rosa* etc.): *A. roscidus* KIESENWETTER, 1857 (polyphagous species, preferring Rosaceae), *A. viridicaerulans* MARSEUL, 1865 and *A. margotanae* NOVAK, 2001 (for diagnoses and keys see: NIEHUIS and TEZCAN 1993, NOVAK 2001);

- species living on *Loranthaceae*: *A. viscivorus* BÍLÝ, 1991, *A. kubani* BÍLÝ, 1991 and *A. kutahyanus* KRÓLIK, 2002 (see keys: BÍLÝ 1991, KRÓLIK 2002);

- species developing on *Anacardiaceae* (*Pistacia* spp.): *A. chlorophyllus* ABEILLE, 1904, *A. marozzini* GOBBI, 1974, *A. sylviae* NIEHUIS, 1992, *A. gianassoi* MAGNANI and NIEHUIS, 1994 (for diagnoses and keys see: GOBBI 1974, NIEHUIS 1992, MAGNANI and NIEHUIS 1994).

The species described below and developing on *Rhus* sp. belongs to this group as well.

Agrilus rhoos n. sp.

(Figs 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12)

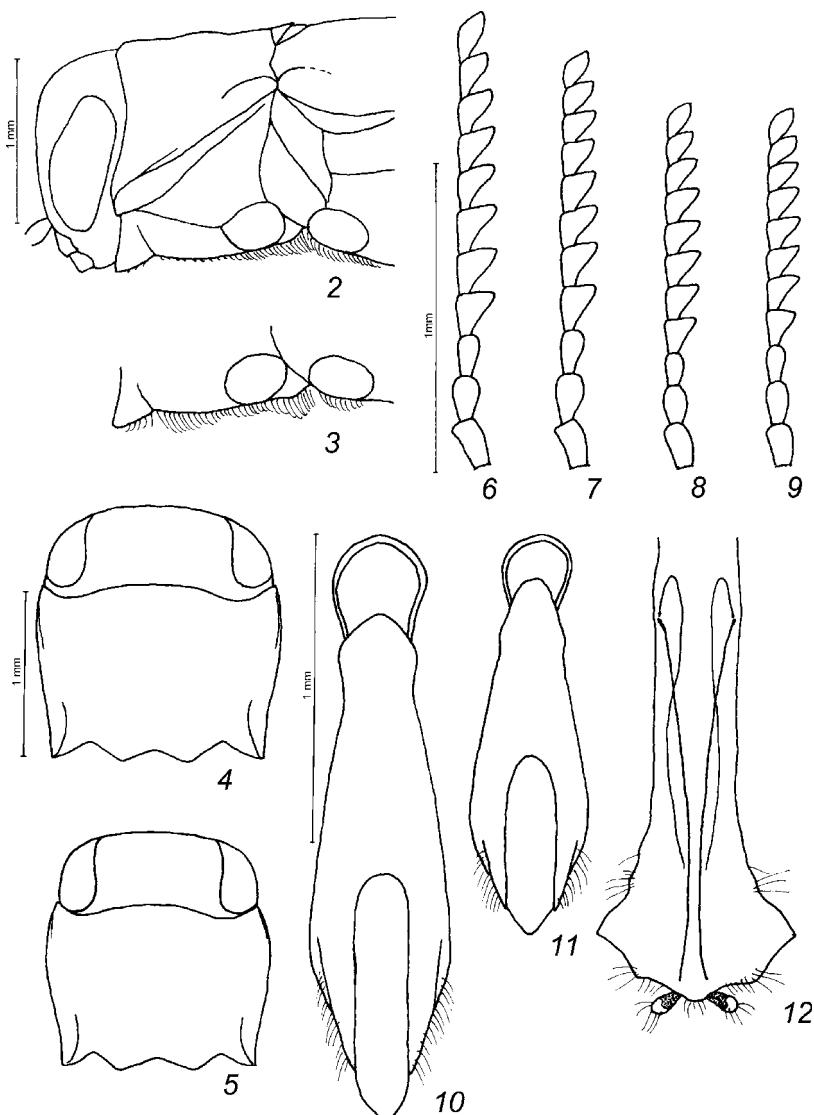
DESCRIPTION

Medium sized, robust species; body length: males 4.55-7.15 mm (holotype 6.00 mm), females 4.35-6.95 mm (allotype 6.35 mm). Body monochrome: olive green with greenish (male) or golden green (female) frons, or slightly two-colour – then, pronotum, scutellum and ventral side of body bluish- or golden green. Rarely elytra bluish-green. Whole body with short, white pubescence, only some part of pro- and mesosternum with longer hairs.

Head large, with distinctly vaulted frons widening upwards; clypeus deeply incurved on the anterior margin, indistinctly separated from the frons; vertex wide: 0.65-0.72 times as wide as head and 3.7-5.2 times as wide as eye (fig. 4)

1 – *Agrilus rhoos* sp. n. - holotype

(eye width measured along the line of head and vertex width); eyes indistinctly projecting beyond head outline, with S-shaped inner margins; frons with fine and dense puncturation and basal microsculpture, vertex with fine longitudinal grooves; antennae rather long, all antennal segments of male and 1-8 segments of female longer than wide, 4-10 triangular (figs. 6, 7).



2, 4, 6-7, 10, 12. *Agrilus rhoos*; 3, 5, 8-9, 11. *A. roscidus*: 2-3 – prosternum of male, lateral view; 4 – head and pronotum, dorsal view; 6, 8 – male antenna; 7, 9 – female antenna; 10-11 – aedeagus; 12 – ovipositor

Pronotum 1.4 times as wide as long, with a slightly lobate anterior margin; lateral pronotal margins slightly incurved before posterior angles, maximum pronotal width before anterior angles (fig. 4); prehumeral pronotal keels sharp and strongly curved; medial pronotal groove vanishing in the middle, divided into a shallow and transverse anterior depression, and elongate and deeper prescutellar furrow; pronotal sculpture consisting of fine transverse wrinkles, which are finer and irregular laterally.

Scutellum large, pentagonal, very finely microsculptured, with sharp transverse keel.

Elytra 2.9 times longer than wide, slightly narrowed near mid-length, then distinctly enlarged in posterior third and from there regularly arched apically; sides of abdomen narrowly exposed when viewed from above; apical part of elytra with fine lateral serration; basal elytral depression deep and wide; elytral sculpture fine, tile-like.

Ventral side finely and sparsely punctate, rather lustrous; anterior prosternal lobe with an indistinct median emargination, prosternal process subparallel in its middle part, then converging apically behind procoxae; anal sternite rounded apically.

Legs rather long, feebly and sparsely punctate, with basal microsculpture; all tibiae flattened; claws on all legs with inner tooth.

Aedeagus long and spindle-shaped, with its maximum width at apical third (fig. 10); ovipositor as in fig. 12.

Sexual dimorphism. Male: antennae longer (fig. 6); frons greenish; vertex on average smaller (0.65-0.69 times as wide as head); apical part of prosternal process and medial part of mesosternum with long, erect, white hairs (fig. 2); first segment of hind tarsus with long, white bristles on its ventral side; inner teeth of tarsal claws differentiated on fore, mid and hind legs. Female: antennae shorter (fig. 7); frons golden green; vertex wider (0.67-0.72 times as wide as head); whole prosternum and mesosternum without long, white hairs; first segment of hind tarsus with short, feebly erect, black bristles; tarsal claws of all legs uniform, similar to those of hind tarsus of male.

HOST PLANT

Rhus sp. (*Anacardiaceae*).

DISTRIBUTION

Turkey.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype (male): Pülümür (prov. Tunceli), 17-19 VI 2002, on leaves of *Rhus*, leg. R. KRÓLIK. Allotype (female): the same data as holotype. Paratypes 112 exx. (65 males and 47 females): Termessos (prov. Antalya), 16-19 VII 1985, 19 exx. (15 males and 4 females), leg. M. NIEHUIS; 11 VII 1991, 2 exx. (males), leg. H. MAHR; 30 V 2002, 1 ex. (male), leg. W. and Y. STUMPF; Tekirova env., near antique Phaselis (50 km S of Antalya), 3-4 V 1991, 1 ex. (male), leg. Z. JINDRA; Alanya

area, Dim River (Taurus Mts.), 1-6 VII 2000, 1 ex. (female), leg. O. MEHL; Bey Dağları, 1200 m., 30 V 2002, 1 ex. (male), leg. W. and Y. STUMPF; Gazipaşa, 180 m., 29 V 2002, 1 ex. (male), leg. W. and Y. STUMPF; Erdemli (W of Mersin), 900 m., 5 VI 1986, 2 exx. (females), leg. F. and K. ADLBAUER; Nurdağı Geçidi (E of Osmaniye), 1150 m., 30 V 1986, 1 ex. (male), leg. F. and K. ADLBAUER; Kurucu Geçidi (prov. Bingöl), 22 VII 1991, 15 exx. (7 males and 8 females), leg. M. NIEHUIS; Pülümür (prov. Tunceli), 23-25 VII 1988, 7 exx. (2 males and 5 females), leg. M. NIEHUIS; 17-19 VI 2002, 28 exx. (13 males and 15 females), from branch and on leaves of *Rhus*, leg. R. KRÓLIK and R. DOBOSZ; 10 km N of Tunceli (prov. Tunceli), 18 VI 2002, 10 exx. (7 males and 3 females), on leaves of *Rhus*, leg. R. KRÓLIK and R. DOBOSZ; 10 km N of Seben (prov. Bolu), 22 VI 2002, 25 exx. (15 males and 10 females), on leaves of *Rhus* leg. R. KRÓLIK and R. DOBOSZ.

TYPE DEPOSITION

Holotype, allotype and part of paratypes deposited in the Upper Silesian Museum (Bytom, Poland), other paratypes in the National Museum, Prague (Czech Republic), Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University (Wrocław, Poland), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Germany) and private collections Dr. S. BÍLÝ (Prague, Czech Republic), P. BRANDL (Kolbermoor, Germany), Dr. E. JENDEK (Bratislava, Slovakia), V. KUBÁŇ (Czech Republic), H. MÜHLE (München, Germany), W. STUMPF (Großliebringen, Germany), and in the author's collection.

NAME DERIVATION

The specific name is derived from the name of host plant – *Rhus*.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

A. rhoos sp. n. belongs to the *Agrilus roscidus* group, where it is most similar to *A. roscidus*. It differs from it in the following characteristics:

	<i>Agrilus roscidus</i>	<i>Agrilus rhoos</i> sp. n.
Body	smaller; length 4-6.5 mm	larger; length 4.35-7.05 mm
Antennae	shorter; segments 6-8 wider than long (figs 8-9)	longer; segments 6-8 longer than wide (figs 6-7)
Eyes	distinctly projecting beyond outline of head (fig. 5)	indistinctly projecting beyond outline of head (fig. 4)
Vertex	narrower, ca 0.65 times as wide as head. Vertex ca 3.5 times as wide as eye (fig. 5)	wider, 0.65-0.72 times as wide as head (male 0.65-0.69, female 0.67-0.72). Vertex of female 4.1-5.2 times as wide as eye (fig. 4)
Lateral margins of pronotum	more rounded, maximum pronotal width at anterior third (fig. 5)	more straight, maximum pronotal width before anterior angles (fig. 4)

Anterior and mid part of male prosternum	with long white hairs (fig. 3)	with extremely short hairs (fig. 2)
Aedeagus	more robust, with its maximum width at apical quarter (fig. 11)	slender, with its maximum width at apical third (fig. 10)
Host plant	polyphagous species preferring fruit trees or shrubs (<i>Prunus</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Malus</i> , <i>Crataegus</i> etc.)	<i>Rhus</i>

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